

C 44/MAP/alt. 5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
R. MAX PETERSON, CHIEF

CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST MINNESOTA

FOREST LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN 1986

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ALTERNATIVE 5

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

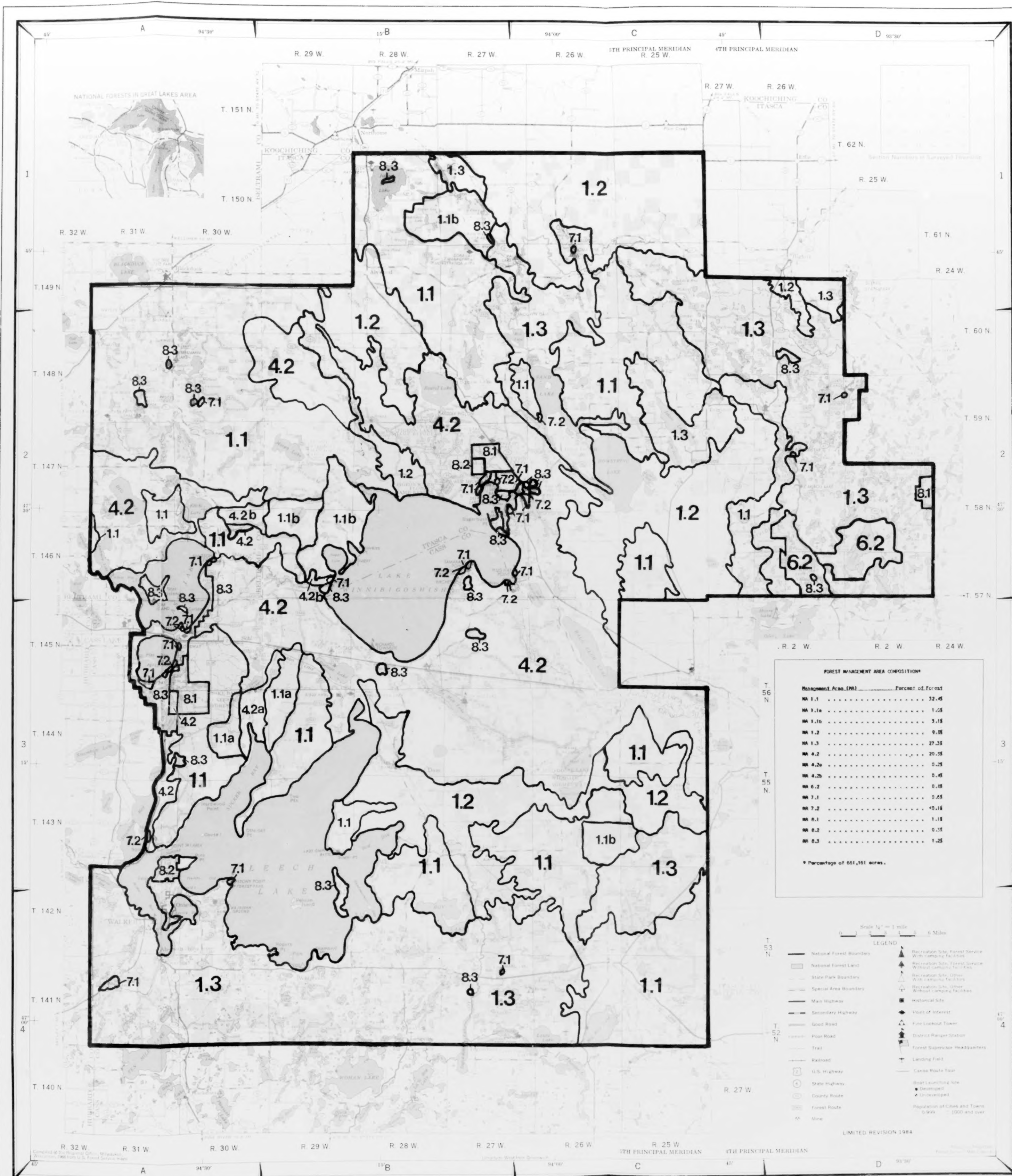
A/3.92/2

MANAGEMENT AREA (MA) LEGEND

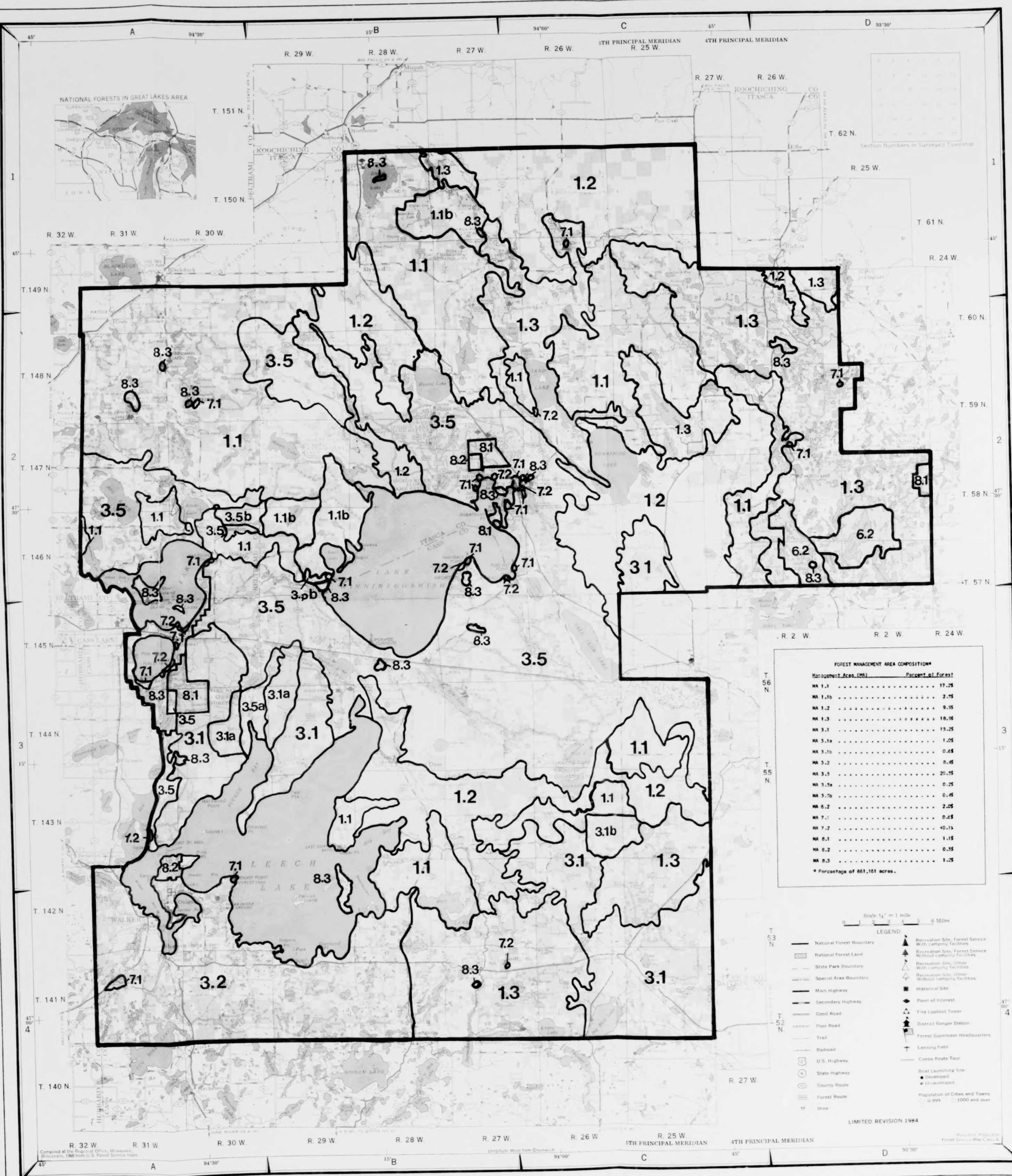
- MA 1.1 A forest with a large component of aspen (62% of the uplands), where vegetative practices emphasize short rotation management. This provides habitat for large populations of deer and ruffed grouse and produces large amounts of aspen for pulpwood and waterboard. Recreation opportunities focus on hunting, fishing and, to a limited extent, snowmobiling.
- MA 1.1a Similar to 1.1 except that roads are closed to highway vehicles which are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 1.1b Similar to 1.1 except that roads, other than one access road, are closed to all motorized vehicles that are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 1.2 A forest which is predominantly aspen (80% of the uplands), where vegetative practices emphasize short rotation management. This provides habitat for very large populations of deer and ruffed grouse and produces very large amounts of aspen for pulpwood and waterboard. Recreation opportunities focus on hunting.
- MA 1.3 A forest where aspen, birch and northern hardwoods predominate (51%, 5% and 12% of the uplands respectively), and where vegetative practices emphasize short rotation management. This provides habitat for moderately large populations of deer and ruffed grouse. These practices also produce large amounts of aspen and birch for pulpwood and waterboard and moderate amounts of hardwood sawtimber. Recreation opportunities focus on hunting, fishing, hiking and cross-country skiing.
- MA 4.2 A forest where pine predominates (52% of the uplands), but aspen is a significant component (25%). Here, vegetative practices emphasize moderate rotation management to produce softwood and aspen sawtimber. Recreation opportunities focus on the use of lakes and rivers.
- MA 4.2a Similar to 4.1 except that roads are closed to highway vehicles which are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 4.2b Similar to 4.1 except that roads, other than one access road, are closed to all motorized vehicles that are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 6.2 A forest where northern hardwoods and aspen predominate (49% and 41% of the uplands respectively), and where vegetative practices emphasize very long rotation management. This provides semiprimitive recreation opportunities focused on hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and camping.
- MA 7.1 A forest where pine, spruce and northern hardwoods predominate and where vegetative practices emphasize the "big tree" concept to provide recreation opportunities focused on developed compounds and ski areas.
- MA 7.2 Similar to 7.1 except that the facilities are privately owned resorts on National Forest land.
- MA 8.1 Experimental Forests where the focus is forest management research.
- MA 8.2 Research Natural Areas where the focus is on scientific study of undisturbed areas.
- MA 8.3 Biologic, Geologic and Historic Areas where the focus is on interpretation of features which are of particular interest to the public.

The Management Areas identified on the map and the management direction defined in the Forest Plan apply to National Forest lands only. They do not apply to any lands in State, private or other ownership.

The Management Area numbering system that is used here follows the same format that was used to number Management Areas in the Regional Guide for the Eastern Region. A gap in the sequence (e.g., 2.1) indicates that this Management Area was not needed to meet the objectives of this plan.



C 44/MAP/alt. 6



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CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST

MINNESOTA

FOREST LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1986

ALTERNATIVE 6

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

- A13.92/2
- MANAGEMENT AREA (MA) LEGEND**
- MA 1.1 A forest with a large component of aspen (62% of the uplands), where vegetative practices emphasize short rotation management. This provides habitat for large populations of deer and ruffed grouse and produces large amounts of aspen for pulpwood and waterboard. Recreation opportunities focus on hunting, fishing and, to a limited extent, snowmobiling.
- MA 1.1b Similar to 1.1 except that roads, other than one access road, are closed to all motorized vehicles that are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 1.2 A forest which is predominantly aspen (80% of the uplands), where vegetative practices emphasize short rotation management. This provides habitat for very large populations of deer and ruffed grouse and produces very large amounts of aspen for pulpwood and waterboard. Recreation opportunities focus on hunting.
- MA 1.3 A forest where aspen, birch and northern hardwoods predominate (51%, 5% and 12% of the uplands respectively), and where vegetative practices emphasize short rotation management. This provides habitat for moderately large populations of deer and ruffed grouse. These practices produce large amounts of aspen and birch for pulpwood and waterboard and moderate amounts of hardwood sawtimber. Recreation opportunities focus on hunting, fishing, hiking and cross-country skiing.
- MA 3.1 A forest where aspen, birch, and northern hardwoods predominate (56%, 11%, 18% of the uplands respectively), and where vegetative practices emphasize long rotation management. This produces moderate populations of deer, ruffed grouse and nongame species. Also produced are moderate amounts of sawtimber-size aspen, birch and northern hardwoods. Recreation opportunities focus on hunting and motorized uses such as snowmobiling and trail bikes.
- MA 3.1a Similar to 3.1 except that roads are closed to highway vehicles that are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 3.1b Similar to 3.1 except that roads, other than one access road, are closed to all motorized vehicles that are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 3.2 A forest with a large component of aspen (61% of the uplands), and a significant component of birch and northern hardwoods (7% and 16% respectively) where vegetative practices emphasize long rotation management. This provides moderately large populations of deer, ruffed grouse and nongame species. Also produced are moderate amounts of sawtimber-size aspen, birch and northern hardwoods. Recreation opportunities focus on hunting and motorized uses such as snowmobiling and trail bikes.
- MA 3.5 A forest with a large component of pine, spruce, and fir (70% of the uplands) where vegetative practices emphasize long rotation management. This produces large amounts of softwood sawtimber. Recreation opportunities focus on motorized uses such as snowmobiling and trail biking.
- MA 3.5a Similar to 3.1 except that roads are closed to highway vehicles which are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 3.5b Similar to 3.1 except that roads, other than one access road, are closed to all motorized vehicles that are not used for resource management purposes.
- MA 6.2 A forest where northern hardwoods and aspen predominate (49% and 41% of the uplands respectively), and where vegetative practices emphasize very long rotation management. This provides semiprimitive recreation opportunities focused on hiking, horseback riding, cross-country skiing and camping.
- MA 7.1 A forest where pine, spruce and northern hardwoods predominate and where vegetative practices emphasize the "big tree" concept to provide recreation opportunities focused on developed campgrounds and ski areas.
- MA 7.2 Similar to 7.1 except that the facilities are privately owned resorts on National Forest land.
- MA 8.1 Experimental Forests where the focus is forest management research.
- MA 8.2 Research Natural Areas where the focus is on scientific study of undisturbed areas.
- MA 8.3 Biologic, Geologic and Historic Areas where the focus is on interpretation of features which are of particular interest to the public.
- The Management Areas identified on the map and the management direction defined in the Forest Plan apply to National Forest lands only. They do not apply to any lands in State, private or other ownership.
- The Management Area numbering system that is used here follows the same format that was used to number Management Areas in the Regional Guide for the Eastern Region. A gap in the sequence (e.g., 2.1) indicates that this Management Area was not needed to meet the objectives of this plan.